NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9:30 10:30 p. m.-Loan Exhibition of Portraits ABBEY'S THEATRE-S-Macbeth. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Sporting Duchess.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Great Diamond Robbery BIJOU THEATRE S:15 The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE S:15 His Excellency. CARNEGIE HALL-2-Concert.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-For Fair Virginia.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Hansel and Gretci. EDEN MUSEE-Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Christopher, Jr. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Ambition

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Rip Van Winkle. GARRICK THEATRE-8:20-Leonardo. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Charley's Aunt. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:10-Fleur-de-Lis. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart of Mary

HOYT'S THEATRE-S:30-The Guy Parislans. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Jugend. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-S-The Prisoner of Zenda MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10 a. m. to 10:30 p.
Annual Exhibition Food Products and Appliances
PALMER'S THEATRE-8-The Shop Girl.

ASTOR'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville.
ROCTOR'S PLEASURE FALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-5:20-The Capitol. STAR THEATRE 8:30 Year One.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1895.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- M. Bourgeois formed a Conservalive-Radical Cabinet, the post of Foreign Minister is still vacant —— The opening of the Bulgarian Sobranje was delayed because Prince Ferdinand refused to sign his speech requiring that his son should be made to embrace the Greek faith. === It is reported that the first instalment of the Chinese war indemnity, f8,000,000, was paid to Japan by the Bank of England. === The King of Ashantee peremptorily rejected the ultimatum sent by Great Britain and says he is prepared to fight. - A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czarewitch is steadily grow-

DOMESTIC.-An earthquake shock was felt in and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. - The defence in the Holmes trial scored an important point, the Judge refusing to admit testimony pearing on the killing of the Pletzel children. Monsignor Satolli received information from the Pope that he would soon be made a Cardinal Rain broke the prolonged drouth in many States. - The officers of the State Republican League issued an address to the League urging active work until Election Day. == Miss Elizabeth Flagler was indicted by the District of Columbia Grand Jury for shooting a

olored boy in August. CITY AND SUBURBAN-A mass-meeting of the German-American Citizens' Union at the Grand Central Palace was addressed by Seth Low, John Dewitt Warner, Gustav H. Schwab and Carl Schurz. There was an enthusiastic meeting of Republicans in Brooklyn, ex-Senator Hiscock being one of the speakers. —— A meeting of citizens was held at the City Hall to arrange for Manhattan Day at the Atlanta Exposition. —— Hall Caine returned to this city and described the attitude of Canadians in regard to the copyright question. ==== The trial of David F. Hannigan for the murder of Solomon H. Mann was continued before Justice Ingraham in Oyer and Terminer. - Winners at Morris Park: Brandywine, Patrol, Refugee, Ben Brush, Harry Reed, Maurice. === The stock market

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Showers, followed by clearing weather. Temperatture yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 44%.

The October Grand Jury, in the performance of its official duties, made an examination of both the Tombs and the Ludlow Street Jail, the results of which are summed up in a brief but telling presentment filed yesterday. The city prison in Centre-st. is declared to be in good sanitary condition, but the jurors deplore-what has often been the subject of criticism beforethat the place is lamentably overcrowded, so that two prisoners are put together in many cells. Without further appeals, something should be done to remedy this intolerable state of things. Regarding the jail, the jurors have no good word to say; they assert, in plain and unmistakable English, that it is "a disgrace to the county" in respect of its sanitary condition. Can the Board of Estimate refuse to act affirmatively on such a presentment?

An earthquake shock passed over a large part of the country early yesterday morning. It was felt in a score of States, and in some places created great alarm. No damage is reported, however, although many buildings swayed threateningly. The seismic wave was perceptible from near the Gulf as far north as Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, and from Virginia as far west as He would march them eastward resistlessly, Kansas and Arkansas. In Charleston, which sweeping all before them, and make the last suffered so disastrously from earthquake visita- remaining rebel jump off the earth at the uttertion nine years ago, only the slightest tremor was observed. The duration of the earthquake is variously reported from a few seconds to a minute; the discrepancy is doubtless due to lack into winter. "The harvest is past, the summer of accurate observation. That an earthquake is ended, and" the rebels are not whipped. The Power. It will henceforth be merged in the has occurred does not indicate that another is likely to follow. The forces of Nature which produce them are profound mysteries, and their | Campos informs his Home Government that he operations cannot be foretold.

That eminent judicial light, Judge Constanagainst him that he had a Hobby, and that Hob- comes-! by ran the court and the Judge and the entire | In the mean time the patriot cause prospers,

guilty of incompetency, oppression in office and official misconduct. He also denies that his mind is not of a judicial bent, that he is a professional politician and that he brought a hungry gang" with him into the Territory. Kilgore is picturesque always, sometimes lurid. He is got there, with a great store of arms, and cartboth in this reply. Surely he will not maintain ridges enough to blow every Spanish soldier that it betokens a judicial bent of mind. It is as wanting in that respect as his grammar is awry when he accuses his accuser of detailing will feel quite content to walt for pleasant "certain private conversations which took place between he and I."

Mayor Strong is acting wisely in stirring up popular interest in reference to the Atlanta Exposition, and from the character and attendance at vesterday's meeting in his office it is evident that New-York will send a large and influential delegation to Atlanta on Manhattan Day, November 25, which is also the anniversary of Evacuation Day. It ought not to require the example of Chicago to induce New-Yorkers to interest themselves in this matter. The city has much to gain commercially by the establishment of friendly business relations with the growing South. The opportunity about to be offered is not one to be neglected. Mr. Strong's suggestion of "storming the Exposition City" is sound and practical.

A QUESTION FOR LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Just before the wine, liquor and beer sellers of this town march in a body to the polls and vote the Democratic ticket, in obedience to the behest of any association or Executive Committee of an association, might it not be well for so many of them as have ordinary intelligence to stop a moment and consider the significance of their action, as well as its possible effect? If they stop to ask themselves seriously why they are voting in a body for the Tammany ticket upon the appeals which have been made to them as a class, they will observe that it is for no other reason than that their business has been injured, as the liquor-dealers say in their circular, by the policy of the reform administration which ousted Tammany from office last year. But that policy, they will notice when they stop to think, will not be changed by anything they can do this year. Their votes next Tuesday will not affect it in the least. For the reform policy relates simply to the enforcement of law, and under the present municipal administration and the present Police Commission the laws will continue to be enforced, whoever may be elected County Clerk or Register, or whatever Judges may be chosen. So far as the county ticket is concerned, their action will have but one meaning, and that will be that they are so angry at the enforcement of law that they are ready to strike blindly at the party that enforces it, and by their votes show their sympathy with the party that made the law, but winks at its violation. Meantime they do nothing to help themselves. They simply waste their energies and their opportunities in unmeaning and purposeless rage. Let us recall them to their senses. Their atti-

tude, or the attitude in which the action of the Executive Committee of the liquor-dealers would put them, is one of opposition to law. Their demand is that they should be permitted to violate law with impunity. Are they so blind as not to see that of their own motion they put themselves in the class of criminals; of habitual lawbreakers; and that the more angrily they protest against law enforcement, and insist upon special immunities, the more distinctly and unmistakably they classify themselves? Do they suppose for a single instant that they can help themselves, or do anything except array against themselves the strenuous and continuing hostility of the law-abiding mass of voters by such a course of action? What, we beg to ask them, and we urge them to give the inquiry earnest consideration-what during the last six months has done more than anything else to give the wine, beer and liquor dealers of this town a fair standing they are rendering to the Democratic party the among business interests and a respectful hearing from the public? What but their organized action a month or two ago in resolving to obey | decent citizens join with Cleveland in upholding the law? When before have the liquor-dealers Hill and Maynardism, and with other leaders as a body done anything that raised them so in upholding Tammany and its crimes, for the much in public estimation, or that was so effectisake of Democracy? If so, the Democratic party tive in making their calling reputable and de will have a remarkably hard time of it next cent? Let us not mince matters. The liquor- year. dealer's calling has never been held in high But when as an association they resolved to obey the law, at what seemed to be some pecuniary loss and sacrifice of profits, the whole public thought better of them. And they -if they will stop to think about it-thought better of themselves. They were no longer lawbreakers, but law-abiding citizens, pursuing a legitimate vocation within the law.

But now what are they doing, or proposing to do? Why-if they follow the directions of the Executive Committee of their organizationjust this: They are proposing to say by their votes that they are not law-abiding; that they are not willing to submit to the same laws that all other classes in the community recognize and obey; that, in short, their "business rights and personal liberties," as they put it, all depend upon their being indulged in a special license to defy authority and violate law. For that is what it comes to in the end. That is the sole contention and the only claim. So then the question comes home to those liquor-dealers who do really desire to make their calling reputable and decent, and who do not wish to make themselves outcasts by lawlessness, whether, on the whole, they will help themselves or their business by following the directions and obeying the dictates of the men whose sole desire seems to be to put the entire class of liquordealers upon the same low level of lawbreakers and criminals. And they have also to consider that in following the lead of these fellows they effect nothing whatever to their own advantage, but simply put themselves on record as angrily, unnecessarily, unreasonably and uselessly protesting against the enforcement of law. Finally, would it not be well for liquor-dealers as a class to range themselves on the side of law and order and take their chances with every other business interest instead of demanding special privileges and arraying themselves in hostility to the overwhelming mass of citizens who recognize their obligations and yield cheerful obedience to the law?

WEATHER AND WAR IN CUBA.

All summer Field Marshal Martinez de Campos was telling us what he would do as soon as most three, thousand men will be sent, and of fall came. Cool weather was all he was waiting for-and, of course, more troops; he always rank and file will be negroes, from the Gold wants them. He would then put a line of Span- Coast and from the West Indies. They are used ish veterans clear across the island, from shore to the climate and the country, and under Britto shore, with elbows touching all the way across, most tip of Cape Maysi. The fall, that was all he wanted-and more troops.

Well, the fall is here. It is rapidly running great cross-country rush line has not been great patches of British red which illumine the formed. Instead, Field Marshal Martinez de has suspended all aggressive operations indefinitely. It has been raining, and is still raining, of the Sahara. Although since Bowditch visited and the rivers overflow their banks, and the it, it has been shorn of many of its possessions, ine Buckley Kilgore, of Indian Territory, has roads are flooded and progress is impossible. He made answer to the charges recently preferred must wait. But as soon as dry weather has a population of nearly three millions. Much

establishment. Judge Kilgore's answer is not In spite of the frowns of the Consecrated One, tile and is carefully tilled, for those sayages are only what is known in legal parlance as a gen- the friends of Cuba in this country are doing eral denial, it is a specific denial that he has been | effective work. So are they in the dominions | let, sugar, tobacco, yams, pineapples, cocoa and | miles of telegraph in Manchuria, and a new rail-

of Her Britannic Majesty-the last place, surely, where one would expect fillbustering to thrive! Expeditions set out from somewhere or other, and somehow or other are safely landed upon patriot soil. Many vallant men have thus into smithereens. All of which seems to indicate that Field Marshal Martinez de Campos weather-and for more troops from Spain.

THE REAL ALTERNATIVE.

In a campaign of fog and false pretence a straight word of truth comes like a refreshing cold wind. The wide range of Democratic pretences, the multitude of Democratic appeals to prejudice, have concealed from many the real meaning of the contest this year. President Cleveland rises to explain, and he has the courage to tell his Democratic friends that their success in New-York, even under the leadership of election swindlers, must be desired simply for the sake of party. So in this city, as other Democrats say, and the President probably feels. No matter who the candidates or how vile or unworthy; no matter how base and demoralizing the forces behind them; no matter how dangerous their purpose is, if they are Democratic candidates, they should be supported for the sake of party and its chances next year. That is the strict truth if a man believes that Demecratic theories are more important than honest government or prosperity.

Then comes "The New-York Sun" and breezily tells Democrats that "it is idiocy to fatten your opponent's hand"; that the Democrats need Kentucky, and "it would be a fine fatuity to elect a "Republican Governor because the Democratic "candidate holds views in regard to silver which "are practically dead"; that New-York must be rescued from the defeat caused by the "blunders and backslidings of Clevelandism." If the blunders and backslidings are to be preferred to any Democratic defeat, certainly. If voters would rather have Democracy with Cleveland and all his works, in place of Republicanism and decent government and National prosperity, without doubt they ought to fight for New-York-though it would not help them much to gain the State. In all probability New-York will not make the next President, for the voice of other free States will be too nearly unanimous. But the men who worship party, without regard to its objects or its performances; who are for the Democratic candidate even if he is the devil incarnate, and can swallow Tammany Hall and all its infamies for the sake of party, ought by all means to vote for Tammany Hall this year. That is where they belong.

There are other men who will not. They have no use for a party which cannot or does not try to give the people decent and honest government. Their feeling is that the Democratic party ought to be beaten wherever it cheats and robs the voters, without regard to its pretences. If there are enough of them, the worst and basest end of the Democratic party will be cut off, as something that no party can tolerate and live

Which is the true conception of duty? It has been a frightful blunder from the be ginning for Democrats to make themselves responsible for the infamous misdeeds of banded rascals in New-York or New-Jersey. The thing was done because the banded rascals could carry elections by cheating, and so Democrats who would rather win by frauc than not at all made their meek and mild protest now and then, but consented every time to uphold the rascals for the sake of party. By this time thousands of these Democrats have discovered that the infamous behavior of such tools would drag down to ruin any party, no matter what its professions or beliefs. At last they are apparently ready to stamp out the rascals, believing that in so doing best service that is within their power. Are they right, or must Democrats professing to be

ANOTHER ASHANTEE WAR.

At least one of Great Britain's numerous ultimatums has met with a prompt and defiant rejection. That is the treatment given to it by the savage who reigns at Coomassie as King of Ashantee. He has been indulging in human sacrifices, or at any rate permitting them, and that is contrary to his treaty obligations. The British Government ordered him to stop such work, and, to insure his doing so, demanded that he should receive a permanent British Agent at his capital and consider himself under a British Protectorate. It sent him such word a month ago; that is, Captain Donald Stewart started inland from the coast with the message at the end of September. It gave him until yesterday to make up his mind whether to say yes or no. But he followed the example of the Westerner to whom a Vigilance Committee gave fifteen minutes in which to get out of town, and who replied: "Gentlemen, if this mule don't balk, I don't want more'n five!" The young King, probably at his mother's dictation, answered "No." in a jiffy, and that answer reached

London last week. The immediate sequel will be war. It is now some twenty two years since Great Britain had her latest war with Ashantee. The commander of her expedition was Sir Garnet Wolseley, and he acquitted himself in such a manner as to win great praise at home and a great money grant from Parliament. That same soldier, now Viscount Wolseley, Field Marshal, is about to assume the Commandership-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces, and his earliest serious task will be to direct-from the Horse Guards -a repetition of his own campaign of 1873-74. It may be more serious work now than it was then. There are two or three hundred thousand fighting men in Ashantee. Most of them are mere savages, with rade, primitive weapons. But there are thousands armed with modern European rifles, and they have plenty of ammunition. They will, moreover, fight with desperation, for they know the future of their kingdom is at stake. The British force will not be a large one. Probably not more than two, or at those only the officers will be English. The ish officers they fight superbly. Their reliance will be largely upon machine guns. Half a dozen men with one of those infernal engines will be able to dispose of as many thousand natives in short order. Thus does civilization get forward upon a powder-cart!

British success is, of course, certain, and with it Ashantee will cease to exist as an independent modern map of Africa. So will vanish an Empire that for two centuries or more has been the most powerful in all Western Africa south Ashantee still includes a considerable area, and of the land is covered with noble and valuable forests. That which is cleared is singularly ferexcellent agriculturists. Indian corn, rice, mil-

many choice fruits are produced in abundance. Gums, dvewoods and palm oil are exported in great quantities, together with an amount of gold dust that greatly excites the cupidity of mining prospectors. Native manufactures are also worthy of notice, the chief articles being cotton goods, earthenware and sword blades, all of superior quality and beautiful designs. Two or three decisive victories and the capture of Coomassie, which will not be burned this time as it was in 1874, will probably settle the business. The mass of the natives will gladly accept British rule as a welcome relief from the tyranny of their own slave-driving, sacrificemaking King, and the British Empire in Africa will have a new and valuable province.

RETIRING LEGAL TENDERS.

It is now the boast of some of Secretary Car lisie's friends that he is rapidly contracting the paper currency, and has already retired and cancelled \$14,486,280 of the Sherman Treasury notes. No one professes to give the legal authority for such a step. Nobody pretends that there is or at any time has been a public anxlety to get these notes redeemed and silver dollars or certificates issued instead of them. But that is exactly what the Secretary 's dolug, if his admirers are not in error. The panic of 1893 was precipitated by the intimation of the Secretary that these notes might have to be redeemed in silver only. Instead of changing his plans when their disastrous consequences were seen and also the extreme disfavor with which the people regarded them. It appears that the Secretary has been steadily executing them as far as he could, though in a private way. The Washington correspondent of "The Journal of Commerce" telegraphs:

Secretary Carlisle adopted the theory that these notes should be retired when redeemed in silver as early as the summer of 1893, but redemptions for the first year were only slightly in excess of \$4,000,000. The second year resulted in redemptions of about \$7,000,000, and the third year promises to show at least as high a record. A special effort has been made this summer to reduce the outstanding volume of Sherman notes by redemption in silver. Every Sherman note included in a batch of money offered in exchange for silver dollars has been carefully set off against the silver issued, and has been cancelled. Secretary Carlisle adopted the theory that these for sliver dollars has been carefully set off against the sliver issued, and has been cancelled. Persons desiring standard sliver dollars have been informed that they should present Sherman notes or sliver certificates in preference to legal-

Other details are given to indicate that it is the carefully planned purpose of the Treasury to abolish the Treasury notes as far as possible, because these are redeemable in gold under provision of the act of 1890, and to substitute in circulation silver certificates which are redeemable in silver only-that is, are practically not redeemable at all.

It is not supposed that Secretary Carlisle has any expectation that a contraction of the legaltender paper will be approved by the people, or by the next Congress. Indeed, it is difficult to see on what theory or for what intelligent purpose he has been pursuing for more than two years a course which he must calculate that Congress will inquire into next December. If he thinks the increased issue of silver certificates will be regarded as a concession or favor by silver men, he cannot be well acquainted with their temper. Or if he thinks that retirement of notes redeemable in gold and the substitution in circulation of more notes redeemable in silver only will be approved by the practical business world, he surely reckons very strangely. There are many bankers and persons interested in the banking system who indulge the idea, so effectively combated by Senator Sherman last week that the abolition of legal-tender notes may open the way for a greatly increased circulation of banknotes. But Mr. Carlisle's performance does not seem to have any intelligent connection with such plans. It would not help to make a larger field for banknotes if every Sherman note in the country were retired and silver certificates substituted.

The Secretary is moving in the wrong direction. The country has too many notes outstanding already which are redeemable in silver only. They fail to cause serious trouble only be cause they have been treated as practically, although not legally, the equivalent of notes redeemable in gold. But the moment the Treasury Itself begins to make a discrimination, and to shove silver certificates into circulation by all sorts of devices in place of gold notes, it is in danger of arousing again the apprehension which proved so harmful in 1893. Further, it is not in accord with the letter or the spirit of the law that one set of notes should be selected for preference and cancellation, when the law requires the Treasury to maintain the parity of all gold and silver coin and paper. There is no intelligent reason for departing from the requirement and violating the spirit of the law by giving the people proof that the Treasury itself considers some of its notes distinctly less valuable than others, How such a step can be considered expedient or helpful to the public credit is a mystery.

MANCHURIA.

Manchuria, as it has existed under the Chinese Vice-royalty, covers an area of about 17,000 square miles and contains a population estimated at 7,000,000. For administrative purposes it has been divided into three provinces—that of Shen-Tsin to the south, Kirin to the northwest and Hel-Loon-Tszian to the northeast. The population of the western districts is composed mainly of Chinese, Mongols and native Manchus, while in the east the Coreans, driven out of their country by successive political and industrial oppressions, predominate. In 1868 30,000 of the latter emigrated in a body, and in their new country have adopted the Chinese language and customs, intermarried with the existing races and become an integral part of the population. The capital, Mukden, called by the natives Shen-Yan, is the largest city of Manchuria, containing about 180,000 inhabitants, and is an active and prosperous centre of trade, differing little from a Chinese town of simflar dimensions, though it presents a greater diversity of races and languages than is common among the latter. It is the old capital and hereditary city of the existing Manchu dynasty in China, showing no great increase in dimensions or importance since it became known to the Western nations, though it may now have before it an expanding and prosperous career. Its nearest port of entry, seventy miles to the southward, shows increasing tables of import and export, reaching in the former in 1886 an aggregate value of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, and in the latter an amount nearly as great. The port was opened in 1860, and its trade has steadily increased since that time. Its exports are tobacco, raw silk, coal and hemp and a variety of other local productions, and its imports of woollen and silken cloths, tea, porcelain, bamboo ware, ornaments of bronze and lacquer, and other European and Oriental commodities. Port Arthur, which Russia is said to have ac

quired by treaty with China, making it a naval station and one of the termini of her trans-Siberian railroad, is the strongest fortified place on the coast, and one of the best harbors, though it is closed by ice during three months of the year. It is at the southwestern end of the Gulf of Corea and is the arsenal of Northern China, containing cannon, foundries, gun factories, powder mills, ship yards and docks, and is defended by a system of forts armed with Krupp guns and all modern appliances of fortification, making it in competent hands well nigh impregnable. All the efforts of diplomacy and possibly of arms which Russia can put forth will be employed to confirm her footing there if it

more costly possession than she has bargained

There are something more than two thousand

she is certain to encounter may make it a much

way is projected to unite the trans-Siberian system with the waters of the Corean Gulf. Such a construction would place the country in closer commercial, industrial and social relations with the world at large than it has hitherto maintained, breaking up indeed its ancient and traditional isolation and opening before it a new era of development. Its people, sprung from the union of so many races, are thrifty, ingenious and industrious as well as brave and enterprising. and may yet play a not unimportant part in the new drama upon which the East is entering. surpassing in interest any enacted there since the unknown beginnings of its history.

It is announced that the boundary question between French Guiana and Brazil is to be settled by arbitration, the King of Sweden agreeing to act as arbitrator. The example is respectfully commended to Great Britain. Is there any good reason why the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela should not be settled in the same way?

The question of using electricity on the Brook lyn Bridge has reached the point that the chief engineer has been directed to advertise for proposals for switching the trains and also for heating the cars by electricity. Both of these things would be undoubted improvements, but it will be an extraordinary departure from their customary way of doing things if the Trustees are able to make up their minds on the subject within a reasonable time. It took them more than a year to reach a decision on the simple question of electric lights for their cars and to carry it into effect. It has taken them eight years to carry the work of improving the terminals and increasing the capacity of the railroad to the stage it has now reached, and the results thus far attained are far from satisfactory. An access of energy and a conception of the desirability of going ahead quickly with any work undertaken are much needed in the management of this great enterprise. And, speaking of the electric lights, it would be interesting to know why it is though necessary to turn off the current about midnight. Are not people who cross the Bridge in the early morning hours as much entitled to good lights as those who travel that way before 12:30 a. m.?

It is a gratification to know that the Portrait Show had such an auspicious opening on Wednesday. The attendance is reported to have been twice as large as on the opening day last year, when such an exhibition was a novelty and therefore experimental. Already the present exhibition may be regarded as an assured succers. Society has set the seal of approval on it. The show is a most interesting one, and the institutions which will reap the benefit are deserving of the heartiest support.

In discussing certain phases of the Republican campaign recently The Tribune referred to the alleged intention of the State machine to pay off old scores on Election Day. These reports were substantially that Controller Roberts and other Anti-Machine candidates would suffer at the hands of George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works. We expressed at the time our lack of confidence in these rumors. Our disbelief has been confirmed by subsequent investigation. We have not only the pledges of Mr. Aldridge and other leaders of the State machine. but assurances from various sources which lead us to believe that the Republican State organization will be absolutely loyal to the entire ticket throughout the State on Election Day. As Mr. Aldridge's name has been mentioned in connection with this matter we feel that this public acceptance of his assurances and that of his friends is only just to him and to all concerned. This is the time for Republicans to pull together. Let all factional feeling be buried until after next Tuesday. If necessary, internal strife may be resumed afterward, but until then let us all pitch in and roll up an old-time majority for every man on the Republican ticket.

So far as the Western world is concerned we must take it that the people of the United States have made up their minds first of all, to prohibit—if need be, with bayonet and rifle—any extension whatever of European domination between the North Pole and the South, and, secondly, that popular sentiment in the United States is more or less enthusiastically in favor of supporting any and every insurrectionary movement which has as its object the removal of a European flag from American soil.—(The Speaker, London.

That is a more nearly accurate statement concerning the United States than is commonly to be found in the British press.

President Low depicts Tammany as appealing to the people for a reversal of the verdict rendered last year. The figure is taking, if not literally precise. For the appeal is to be made to the same jury that gave the verdict a year ago. Will the jurors, by apathy, carelessness or indifference agree to let that verdict be set aside? They cannot surely have changed their minds. They know that the defendant is the same in character and purpose as before. The tiger has not changed its spots, and they are as loathsome as ever. If the verdict goes by default this year, it will be by reason of the failure of the people to do their duty at the polls.

For a long time during and before the administration of the late Superintendent Byrnes known criminals were fenced out of the Wall Street region, not being allowed to appear below John-st. on penalty of being immediately arrested. The plan worked well and was a useful protection to bankers, brokers and other handlers of money there, and there would seem to be no reason why it should not continue. The visits of such persons to the banking quarter may be supposed to be generally for the purpose of depredation, though some may be impelled by motive of curiosity to look over old fields of activity from which they have been for a long time shut out. It is said that the rule has now been relaxed and that the criminal again appears there with no fear of the lurking catchpoll, ready to d) a stroke of business if opportunity serves, and study out plans of more elaborate enterprises. The principal of the which between one and two millions in bonds were taken from under the nose of their owner, is said to have appeared there recently, wearing the sedate aspect of a bishop or a banker, on the lookout no doubt for a new job worthy of his talents and character. There will be no lack of visitors of his class to that tempting region so long as the personal liberty to do so, which Governor Hill would no doubt stoutly defend, is left to them. Superintendent Conlin will probably do the right thing in the matter, and if there is any objection to the restoration of the old rule it is more likely to be found among the criminals themselves than elsewhere.

PERSONAL. On January 6 next the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the

evangelist, will begin a series of revival meetings in New-Haven, Conn., that will last a month. Professor Leyden, who has been summoned to Russia to see the Czarewitch before he leaves for

the Caucasus, is the famous Berlin specialist who attended the late Czar. He has a singularly soft and quiet manner, and speaks in tones that are described as silken. He is of Jewish origin, a circumstance that has drawn special attention to his at-tendance on the heads of the nation among whom his co-religionists have been pittlessly persecuted. "The St. Louis Republican" says that Major

John S. Mellon, of that city, was the real discoverer of the cholera bacillus. It says: "In the spring of 1862, while the Confederate army was besteging Corinth under General Beauregard, Major Mellon was attached to his staff as commissary and quartermaster. Great sickness at this time prevailed in the army, and hundreds fell victims to a strange and unaccountable disease resembling cholera. be already officially obtained, but the opposition Various causes were assigned for this, some claiming that the camp was naturally unhealthy, others hat the water was poisonous. General Beauregard became very much exercised over the matter. nference with Major Mellon, General Beauregard decided to appoint a commission under

his control and supervision to examine into the nature of the disease, its cause and remedy, if possisble. Acting under this authority Major Mellon.summoned to his assistance, through the Governor of
the State of Mississippi, two professors of the
Oxford University and secured the use of the powerful microscope and other instruments necessary
for the investigation belonging to the institution,
several physicians of the srmy, including Dr. Anderson, now a resident of Denver, Col., and some
fifty soldiers. Major Mellon repaired to the neighborhood of the drove of hogs near Macon, Miss.,
where the party went into camp and commenced
their labors. Major Mellon personally superintended the investigation as to the cause of the disease, and conducted it in accordance with the theory that the disease was due to living germs or
parasites, as he termed what are now known as
bacilli or bacteria. The investigation soon disclosed
the correctness of his theory had revealed a new
order of bacteria, or microscopical animaloulae,
much to the assonishment of the scientist accompanying the party. Major Mellon afterward published his discovery in a St. Louis paper, and he
says that in a letter to him Pasteur acknowledged
that this article first called his (Pasteur's) attention to the subject of bacilli."

The convention to elect a bishop for the newly nature of the disease, its cause and remedy, if p

The convention to elect a bishop for the formed Episcopal diocese of Washington, D. C., will be held in that city on December 4. Among those whose names may be mentioned in connection with the office are the Rev. Drs. R. H. McKim and Al-exander Mackay-Smith, of Washington, and he Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water, of this city.

Joseph M. Soper, who had been selected by Charles D. Rose to build the yacht with which he intended to capture the America's Cup. is, in the ine of his work, best known from having built the Satanita, which sunk Valkyrie II. In a strong reaching breeze this yacht has proved herself one of reaching breeze this yacht has proved herself one of the fastest afloat, but has often been beaten in running and windward work. She is now owned by Mr. Rose, and, it is said, may come to this country next year. Mr. Soper was born in Southampton in 1857, and is largely a self-taught naval architect. He has designed many small yachts, and is a member of the British Institute of Naval Architects. His first pronounced success was the twenty-five-foot cutter Dalsy, which was built in 1882 for J. G. Fay & Co., of which concern Mr. Soper is manager. This yacht is now in this country, being owned by C. W. Hall. Mr. Soper had great hopes of making the Distant Shore, which was the name selected by Mr. Rose for the cup chaser, a prize winner, which would fix his fame as a yacht builder.

Dr. C. F. Scott, the State Veterinarian of Wisconsin, says that when the golden-rod is eaten by horses it produces a fatal disease similar to con-

General I, a Tartan commander in the Chinese Army, can probably boast of having the shortest name in the world. But he has a long ancestry.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In London there are more Jews than in Jerusaem, more Irish than in Dublin, and more Scots

Presence of Mind.-Weary Watkins-Wot's de matter, pardner? Did she throw water in yer face?
Hungry Huggins—Only on me face; only on me face! had the presence of mind to shut me mouth when I seen it coming.—(Indianapolis Journal.)

before the end of the century Kansas would have 1,000,000 inhabitants and be worth \$1,000,000 inhabitants and be worth \$1,000,000 inhe prediction has been more than fulfilled already. Kansas has 1,500,000 people and is worth \$2,000,000,000,

Sculptor (to lady who has commissioned him to execute a portrait bust of her late husband)—I can change it in any particular that you may desire, Widow (regarding it with tearful eyes)-The nose

is large. Scuiptor-A large nose is an indication of goodness. Widow (wiping away her tears)-Well, then, make it larger,-(Pick-Me-Up.

Under a law passed by the last Rhode Island sample half-mile of good road in any town that petitions for it, and to pay one-quarter of the cost Thus far fifteen towns have petitioned for such THE PROPER AGE FOR LOVE.

E PROPER AGE FOR LOV
When the downy hair
Boyhood's lips ornate
(Never sight more rare
Did he contemplate).
When he asks tall Kate—
Twenty and above—
If sne'll only wait!
That's the time for lova.
When in Daphne fair
Damon meets his fate.
She his lot will share.
Be he small or great;
Each the other's mate
Fits as hand to glove;
Ah! at any rate,
That's the time for lova.
In his old armchair,
Grandpa sits in state;
Little Myrtle's there,
Sober and sedate,
Hears the old man prate,
Cail her pet and dove;
Though he's sixty-eight,
That's the time for love.
Quote nor age nor date,
If the passion maye.
Be it soon or late.
That's the time for love.
That's the time for love.
That's the time for love.
Though he's sixty-eight,
That's the time for love.
Westminster. Be it soon or late.
That's the time for love.
—Westminster Gazette.

The Philadelphia Common Council has been debating the question of employing a chaplain to open the meetings with prayer. One of the members. Thomas Meehan, the well-known gardener and writer, said: "I am opposed to the resolution, because I think that every member should pray himself, and not shuffle the awful responsibility of on some other man, praying at the public expense. Let us take five minutes at the opening of each ses sion and every fellow pray for himself.

The peculiar part of it to us is that an association of students should engage 4 man of Hill's political career to address them. From this distance it appears that it was not a question with the students of getting an incomparable lecturer, but of getting a drawing card. If the Students Lecture Association of Ann Arbor, Mich., is purely a money-making scheme, without reference to the quality of the lecturer who may appear under its auspices, then it should be abolished. It would not surprise us if the Students' Lecture Association of Ann Arbor, Mich., should advertise "Boss" Croker as one of its attractions.—(Binghamton Herald.

Dr. N. K. Whittemore, of Elk River, Minn., recently filed the following singular affidavit of a death for the use of a court: "This is to certify that Sarah Langen, supposed to be single, died on February 8, 1855. I have no memorandum stating just the cause of death, and I have had more to think about in caring for the living than thinking about the dead. However, I am quite certain that once before. She was a patient of mine, and that ought to at least give me authority to know whereof I speak, and possibly that ought to be sufficient guarantee that she is dead."

Man's Weak Point.—Mrs. Newed—Are you sure you love me as much as ever? Mr. Newed—Perfectly. "And you will never, never love any one else?"

'And there isn't anything you wouldn't do for my happiness?"
"Nothing. That is, of course, nothing within the bounds of reason."
"Hum! I thought so. You are just like all the rest. You've begun to reason." (New-York Weekly.

In speaking of Chicago Day at the Atlanta Exposition. Eugene Field, of Chicago, says: "It is hoped that some plan will be devised whereby the professional politicians and professional officeholders will be prevented from participating in the excursion to Atlanta next month. Those people represent only the base element of our population; they are a selfish, sensual, vulgar brood, Chicago should send to Atlanta a delegation of citizens capable of representing her greatness with dignity. evident from this that Eugene has no intention of

The Difference.—"They ain't so much difference between us fellers and you fellers," said the pugilistic gentleman to the military gentleman, "only we do all our talkin' before the fight and you begin after the fightin' is over, see?"—(Indianapolis Jourante of the fightin')

A paragraph in this column a few days ago showed that some of the old steamships, sold from time to time, were employed in various ways. "What becomes of the old American warships?" a correspondent asks. Some of them are "present or accounted for" by a recent official publication in Washington. It says that the schooner Active is now the merchant schooner Addie Thatcher; the schooner Alena is the merchant schooner Australia; the steam sloop Penguin is the merchant schooner Floida; the steam sloop Search is the sailing merchant sloop Grace Grummond: the the schooner Alcatraz is the merchant schooner Katy Mac; the steam vessel Reliance is the merchant schooner Leo, and the steam sloop Quinne baug is the sailing merchant schooner of the same

A Paper of Tacks.—When in doubt, tell the truth. Clerk and shirk may rhyme, but they don't sound well together.

The young man who knows only a part of it learns more than he who knows it all.

Try and think as much about business when out of the store as you do of your pleasures when in the store.

There was a digarette-smoking clerk who once became proprietor, but it was by accident.

If you spend every cent you earn, you won't

There was a cigaretto-smoking clerk who once became proprietor, but it was by accident.

If you spend every cent you earn, you won't wear out shoe leather in going to the savings bank. If you must smoke while at business, do it under the nose of the "boss." and not in the basement. You will the sconer learn what he thinks of you.

Constant abuse of those under you will strengthen your lungs at the expense of your manners.

The boy who lies to get out of a scolding must be a good dodger.—(Hardware.